

Connecting you
to life outdoors™

New Hampshire Fish and Game Education Centers and Programs

Great Bay Discovery Center

Grounds open sunrise to sunset. Year-round
Building open 10 a.m.- 4:00 p.m., Wednesday-Sunday, May-September.
Weekends only in October • (603) 778-0015 • greatbay.org

Located in Greenland/Stratham at 89 Depot Road, the center provides opportunities to learn about coastal environments and estuarine life. Part of the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Discovery Room at Fish and Game Headquarters

11 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH • (603) 271-3211 • wildnh.com
Open 8 a.m. – 4 p.m., Mon. through Fri., Year-round (except holidays)

Hands-on exhibits explore New Hampshire's fish and wildlife communities. School groups by appointment.

Owl Brook Hunter Education Center

Holderness, NH • (603) 536-1290 • huntnh.com/hunting/owl-brook.html

A place where people gain the knowledge and skills they need to become safe and responsible hunters, trappers and stewards of the natural world. Group activities by arrangement. Summer day programs for youth. National Archery in the Schools Program.

Let's Go Fishing

(603) 271-3212 • fishnh.com/fishing/lgf-schools.html

This Fish and Game program facilitates community angler education classes that teach basic ecological concepts, introductory fishing skills and new ways to enjoy the outdoors. School programs may be scheduled.

Wildlife Education

(603) 271-6649 or email: info@wildlife.nh.gov

A variety of programs connect youth and adults to wildlife and the environment. Project WILD provides training and resources for K-12 teachers. Wonders of Wildlife docents offer programs to student/youth groups in grades 3-6. Middle school students collect winter weather data to help determine the impact of winter on deer survival. Fish and Wildlife Stewards introduce the federal Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program, while educating adults about wildlife.

Watershed Education

(603) 271-3212 or email: aquatic-ed@wildlife.nh.gov

Middle and high school students gather and analyze water quality, macroinvertebrate and fisheries data on local waterbodies to share with local decision makers to help make the watershed a healthier place.

Barry Conservation Camp

Berlin, NH • (603)788-4961 • wildnh.com/barrycamp

Barry Conservation Camp is for kids who love the outdoors and hands-on learning about the environment, conservation and outdoor recreation. Specialty weeks offered. Operated by the UNH Cooperative Extension 4-H Program, in cooperation with NH Fish and Game.

State Fish Hatcheries

wildnh.com/about/visit.html

Fish and Game's six state fish hatcheries are a great place to learn about how fish are raised for stocking. Fish can be viewed outside year-round. Hatchery tours available by reservation.



Above:
Great Bay Discovery
Center



Right:
Discovery Room
at Fish and Game
headquarters.

Visit... WildNH.com to find:

- Wild Times for Kids Newsletter
- Wildlife fact sheets
- Wildlife Education resources
- Professional development opportunities
- Information on hunting and fishing in N.H.

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Public Affairs Division, 11 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03301.

Multiple copies are available for New Hampshire schools
and youth groups upon request: info@wildlife.state.nh.us



New Hampshire
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The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Programs- External Affairs
4040 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 130, Arlington, VA 22203

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Wild IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



Look
for wildlife
everywhere...

Forest




LITTLE BROWN BAT (*Myotis lucifugus*) 

HABITAT: along streams and lakes
FOOD: insects
FACTS:

- one young born in late spring
- young born in nursery colonies in caves and mines
- hibernates in caves and mines
- nocturnal




EASTERN MILK SNAKE (*Lampropeltis t. triangulum*) 

HABITAT: woodlands, fields and other places small rodents are common
FOOD: favorite prey are rodents and other small mammals, birds and their eggs, slugs, snakes
FACTS:

- sometimes confused with copperhead and rattlesnake
- hibernates October to April, often in stone foundation cellars
- tend to be common around barns
- secretive and rarely seen in open except at night




BLACK BEAR (*Ursus americanus*) 

HABITAT: forests with a variety of openings, wetlands
FOOD: seasonal variations, from plant parts to nuts, roots, fruit, corn, bees and honey, grubs, insects, fish and small to medium-sized mammals
FACTS:

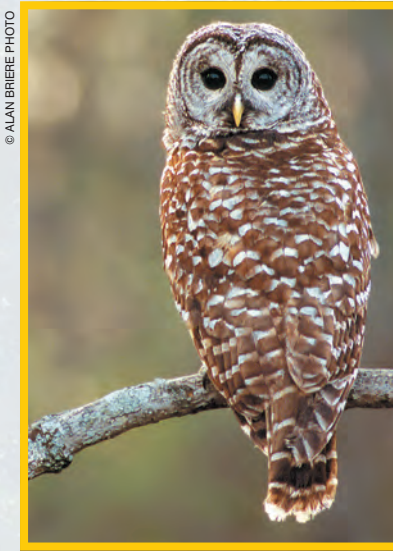
- powerful swimmer and tree climber
- bears “sleep” during the winter, can readily be awakened if disturbed
- cubs born during winter
- range of up to 10 square miles




EASTERN WILD TURKEY 
leagris gallopavo)

HABITAT: mixed forests and fields
FOOD: acorns, beechnuts, fruits, seeds
FACTS:

- 8 - 15 eggs laid in shallow ground nest
- males have black “beard” that hangs from breast
- roosts in trees at night
- males can be 4 feet tall; females are smaller




BARRED OWL 
(Strix varia)

HABITAT: low, wet woods; swampy forests
FOOD: rodents, birds, frogs
FACTS:

- cavity nester
- prefers feeding in open fields
- nocturnal
- breeding and winter ranges are the same




BOBCAT (*Lynx rufus*) 

HABITAT: mixed forests with openings
FOOD: snowshoe hare, cottontail rabbits and other small mammals, including porcupines, birds and their eggs, occasionally deer
FACTS:

- named for its stubby or “bobbed” tail
- expert climber
- calls sound a lot like a domestic cat, also makes a piercing scream
- solitary and secretive; active year-round, mostly at night




FISHER (*Martes pennanti*) 

HABITAT: mature, dense, coniferous or mixed forest; wetlands
FOOD: porcupine and snowshoe hare, squirrels, mice, chipmunks, songbirds, carrion, fruit and other plant material
FACTS:

- member of weasel family
- travels widely in search of prey
- rotating ankle allows fisher to climb up and down trees head first
- kills porcupine by biting its face until weakened, and eats the soft belly first
- active year-round, mostly at night





OVENBIRD (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) 


HABITAT: mature deciduous forests
FOOD: aquatic insects, beetle larvae, moths
FACTS:


- thrush-like warbler
- song says “teacher, teacher, teacher”
- oven-shaped nest built on ground
- winters in Central America and the Caribbean


New Hampshire has many species (kinds) of wildlife. These are divided into groups: amphibians, reptiles, insects, mammals and birds.

 **AMPHIBIANS** (animals that live part of their lives in water and part on land) There are 22 different kinds of amphibians in New Hampshire. Frogs and toads are examples of amphibians.

 **INSECTS** (small animals with no spine that have six legs and three body parts) More than 10,700 types of insects have been identified living here, but at least 16,000 species occur in the state.

 **BIRDS** (animals with feathers) There is a great diversity in the number and kinds of birds found in New Hampshire; more than 187 types of birds nest here and an additional 80 varieties are seen here some time during the year.

 **REPTILES** (animals with a scaly covering that live on land) There are 7 different turtles and 11 kinds of snakes that live in New Hampshire.

 **MAMMALS** (animals with hair; nurse their young) New Hampshire has more than 60 mammals that live on land, with seven types of marine mammals found in the ocean waters off our shores.

Field



EASTERN BLUEBIRD (*Sialia sialis*)

HABITAT: fields, woodland edges
FOOD: insects, especially grasshoppers, crickets, beetles, caterpillars

- FACTS:**
- nests in tree cavities
 - populations benefit from artificial nest boxes
 - migrate south for winter
 - male has bright, entirely blue back



WOODCHUCK (*Marmota monax*)

HABITAT: fields, woodland edges, farms
FOOD: alfalfa, clover, grasses, herbs

- FACTS:**
- hibernates in burrow throughout winter
 - largest member of the squirrel family
 - can climb trees to escape predators
 - may whistle shrilly when alarmed



MEADOW VOLE (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*)

HABITAT: fields, marshes, woodlands
FOOD: grasses, sedges, seeds, grain, bark

- FACTS:**
- eats nearly its own weight daily
 - active under snow in winter
 - 1 - 9 young per litter; several litters per year
 - major prey of foxes, owls, hawks



RED-TAILED HAWK (*Buteo jamaicensis*)

HABITAT: open fields and woodlands
FOOD: small mammals, amphibians, carrion

- FACTS:**
- nests in tall tree or on rock ledge
 - large bird, 18 to 25 inches tall with 4-foot wingspan
 - soars over open country to spot prey
 - broad, fanned tail that is reddish on top



MONARCH BUTTERFLY (*Danaus plexippus*)

HABITAT: meadows
FOOD: milkweed, butterfly bush, goldenrod, Joe-pye weed

- FACTS:**
- bad-tasting body fluids protect monarchs from predators
 - females lay eggs one at a time on undersides of milkweed leaves
 - milkweed leaves are the only food the caterpillars eat
 - only butterfly to undertake true migration



COYOTE (*Canis latrans*)

HABITAT: wide variety of forests and fields
FOOD: small mammals, snowshoe hare, frogs, fruits

- FACTS:**
- appeared in New Hampshire in the 1930s
 - interbred with wolves and are larger than western coyotes
 - eat whatever they can find, including carrion
 - may exhibit pack behavior, depending upon availability of food



WHITE-TAILED DEER (*Odocoileus virginianus*)

HABITAT: broad-leaf and mixed woods and edges, fields
FOOD: grasses, acorns, beechnuts, woody twigs, buds

- FACTS:**
- eats 5 - 9 pounds of food per day
 - in winter, will yard in dense stands of conifers to conserve energy
 - raises or "flags" the white underside of tail when alarmed
 - number of antler points greatly influenced by nutritional factors



WOODCOCK (*Scolopas minor*)

HABITAT: moist woodlands and thickets near open fields
FOOD: primarily earthworms, also insect larvae, seeds, fruits

- FACTS:**
- commonly called timberdoodle
 - dramatic aerial courtship displays
 - nests in the ground in dead leaves or under a bush
 - flexible upper tip of mandible enables grasping of worm without opening bill

Habitat Is What Wildlife Call Home

One reason that there are many different kinds of animals in New Hampshire is because there are many different kinds of habitat. Habitats have everything wildlife need to live – including food, water, shelter and the necessary space.

A wide variety of habitats are found in New Hampshire's natural communities. These include the high alpine areas of the White Mountains, spruce-fir forests, hardwood forests, wetlands, fields and other open lands.



Want to discover more about New Hampshire Wildlife?

Visit New Hampshire Fish and Game's

website at wildnh.com

Wetlands



SPOTTED TURTLE (*Clemmys guttata*)

HABITAT: small, shallow bodies of water like brooks, beaver ponds and tidal marshes
FOOD: aquatic insects, crustaceans and mollusks, occasionally fish, tadpoles and plants

- FACTS:**
- can be seen absorbing sun's warmth along water's edge, on logs
 - winters underwater in soft mud, debris or muskrat burrows
 - feeds almost exclusively underwater



AMERICAN BEAVER (*Castor canadensis*)

HABITAT: slow moving rivers and streams, marshes, lakes and ponds bordered by woods
FOOD: prefers poplar, aspen, willow, birch and hazelnut; in summer, also eats grasses, sedges, rushes and aquatic plants

- FACTS:**
- powerful, gnawing teeth can cut down a 5" willow in three minutes
 - lodge is elaborate, with several entrances and separate platforms for feeding and sleeping
 - special adaptations include: clear eyelids for "goggles"; nostril and ear flap valves to keep out water; a hairless, flat tail that acts like a rudder and stores fat; thick, oil-coated fur for insulation
 - beaver dams help form marshes, making homes for beaver and other wildlife such as herons



RED SPOTTED NEWT (*Notophthalmus viridescens*)

HABITAT: wet forest (juveniles); ponds, streams (adults)
FOOD: worms, insects and their larvae, small crustaceans, tadpoles, frog eggs

- FACTS:**
- red efts are terrestrial, immature newts
 - skin secretions of red efts are highly toxic
 - adults are aquatic
 - will eat plant or animal matter



MOOSE (*Alces alces*)

HABITAT: spruce forest, swamps and ponds, aspen and willow
FOOD: summer - aquatic vegetation, grasses, lichens, mosses, herbaceous plants; winter - woody plants

- FACTS:**
- a moose calf weighs about 30 pounds when it is born in late May or early June; in 6 months, it will weigh over 400 pounds
 - only male moose have antlers; a new set grows every year
 - eat 30-60 pounds of plants a day
 - crave salts, needed to grow hair and antlers and produce milk
 - good swimmers, moving up to 6 mph in water; can run up to 35 mph



SPANGLED [or black-faced] SKIMMER - DRAGONFLY (*Libellula cyanea*)

HABITAT: near ponds and slow streams
FOOD: adults eat small flying insects; nymphs prey on aquatic insects

- FACTS:**
- four powerful wings move independently, allowing for forward and backward flight
 - at rest, wings are held horizontally (damselflies hold wings upright)
 - dragonfly nymphs are the most active predators of the aquatic world



WOOD DUCK (*Aix sponsa*)

HABITAT: wooded rivers, ponds and marshes
FOOD: insects, duckweed, fruits and nuts of woody plants, seeds of aquatic plants

- FACTS:**
- dabbling duck, feeds on or near the water's surface
 - has well-developed claws, long tails, iridescent wing feathers
 - nests in tree cavities
 - only duck with a long, slicked-back crest

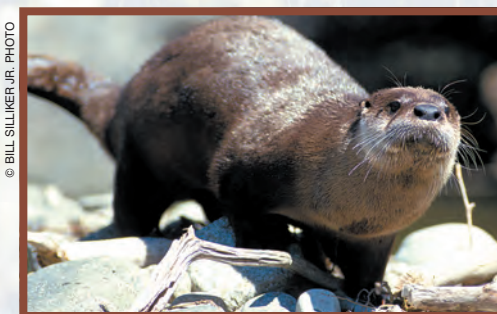


GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*)

HABITAT: fresh and saltwater like wet meadows, lakes, ponds, rivers, estuaries, tidal flats and marshes

FOOD: fish, frogs, mice and other small mammals, small birds, amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans and insects

- FACTS:**
- builds saucer-shaped nests in colonies in tall trees, usually in beaver ponds
 - hunts by wading slowly in shallow water or standing and waiting
 - largest North American heron



NORTHERN RIVER OTTER (*Lontra canadensis*)

HABITAT: along rivers, ponds and lakes in wooded areas
FOOD: mainly fish; also small mammals, invertebrates, frogs, crayfish, salamanders, turtles, snakes, small birds, earthworms and insects

- FACTS:**
- will roll, slide, dive and body surf
 - can manipulate items in its forepaws; carries large catches to land to be eaten
 - can stay underwater for several minutes and dive to depth of 55 feet
 - whistles, chirps, chuckles, grunts, snorts and growls



MINK (*Mustela vison*)

HABITAT: along rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds and marshes
FOOD: muskrats and other small mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, crustaceans

- FACTS:**
- kills by biting the neck
 - dens in a protected place near water
 - trails prey by scent and often caches (stores) food
 - restless, curious, bold and mostly nocturnal



AMPHIBIANS



REPTILES



INSECTS



MAMMALS



BIRDS

Remember the rules of wildlife watching:

- ✓ Respect wildlife
- ✓ Respect other wildlife viewers and property
- ✓ Respect wildlife habitat
- ✓ Respect the **WILD** in wildlife